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CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NEW SERIES
VOL. III, No. 7.

BRANTFORD, ONT., JAN., 1896.

WHOLE
No. 371

Mr. Jacob Alpaugh, wife and son, have left for California. They arrived at N. Ontario, California, Nov.

Mr. Alpaugh. 18th, last. We hope to get an occasional article for the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL from Mr. Alpaugh.

* * *

In another portion of THE JOURNAL will be found an article on consanguinity taken from the British Bee Consanguinity. Journal. It is a subject which has not received

enough attention in Canada. A few may be extreme and purchase any kind of light colored strain of bees, but the vast majority rarely purchase new blood with the result that bees deteriorate, are more susceptible to disease and become unprofitable.

* * *

The article in the December number of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, entitled "Proper Time for Annual Correction. Meeting" should be credited to Mr. F. A. Gemmill. We certainly think that December is the proper time. Almost all the associations selecting this time and we hope the change will be made.

* * *

The periodicals are anxious to increase circulation and the publishers of the Canadian Bee Journal are no exception. Their offer to old subscribers. In the last number of The Journal we have an offer to old subscribers by

means of which every new yearly subscriber obtained at \$1 the old subscriber can have his subscription extended six months. We are prepared to make an additional offer to our old subscribers viz: For every new subscription covering one year at \$1, either two Alley queen traps or one wood handled honey knife. Such an offer should double our subscription list. This offer holds good until notice is published in the Canadian Bee Journal withdrawing it.

* *

There have been several attempts to change the names of appliances in the apiary or terms in bee-keeping.

New Terms. We have always felt inclined to object to such changes although the proposed terms may be better. Such changes lead to confusion and sometimes serious loss to bee-keeper and supply dealer. The editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture* on page 708 of that excellent Journal says in reply to a contributor, "Experience that you can not appreciate has taught us the folly of these changed names when so very little is to be gained.

* * *

Some extremely level headed and reliable bee-keepers put great stock in "Sweet Clover," it may be a matter of locality, but we think it sometimes is a matter of lack of careful observation. Brantford has in its vicinity a good deal of sweet clover. There are three lines of railway, a river, a canal and steep banks in the vicinity. We

find, judging from experience in other localities that without any sweet clover and other fall blossoms the bees quiet down, save their strength and stores. With the sweet clover as it is here the bees are kept active, breed, use more stores than they gather, and the clover is an injury. If in very large quantities they might of course gather a surplus, but we fancy such localities are rare.

* * *

On another page of the Canadian Bee Journal we reproduce an excellent article published in *Gleanings* Mixing Honey in Bee Culture and Winter Stores. written by S. T. Pettit.

There is one portion which we do not think advisable or necessary and that is mixing honey with sugar syrup for feed. The danger of spreading foul brood is too great. One may think their apiary is entirely free from the disease, but one may be mistaken. Just a few germs of the disease in the honey and from only one colony and the mischief is done. Besides, we know by several years experience the mixing of honey with sugar syrup with the object of feeding for winter stores is unnecessary. [Later.—Owing to lack of space the article will appear in a later number.]

* * *

If those attending conventions will make a note of it, we think they will find that those who occupy the time

Watch. of the convention with personal matters, insinua-

tions and abuse, prolonging by legitimate and illegitimate means, matters of business which could be disposed of in much shorter time, and they will find that such are not at all at home, nor do they occupy a prominent place when practical discussions relating to the management of bees is in hand. Such may also praise one another and take turns in advancing one another to positions and office, but no one looks to them for apicultural pointers. Should we not rather aim to be practical and discourage such propensities,

We know that a great many bee-keepers practice requeening late in the summer after the honey flow ceases. The question may well be asked:

Young Queens Breed Late.

Is this a good practice in all localities? It is known that queens answering the above description continue to lay for a greater length of time after the honey flow ceases and are generally more readily stimulated to brood rearing. In some localities there is a scant fall pasture for bees sufficient to keep them breeding and this is liable to be so late that young bees do not get a cleansing flight before they go into winter quarters. When you add to this a young queen the danger is very much intensified. A large number of our best bee-keepers are ready to admit that if the honey flow stops after the linden flow and there is no more brood rearing, the bees retain in that quiescent condition their vitality. There is as it were in nature an evening up. No honey gathering, no breeding, no or little loss of vitality. Honey gathering, loss of vitality and breeding. Again a still larger number admit that young bees must have a cleansing flight before going into winter quarters. If they do not get this flight they are restless, become diseased and die and probably disturb the older and well matured bees in hive, setting up disease and death. We should very much like to have the opinions and experiences of our readers on the above subject.

* * *

The American Bee Journal has the following editorial:

"Mr. S. T. Pettit, of Belmont. Ont. thinks that report of the late Toronto convention, published in the Bee Journal recently, places a full half of the blame on his shoulders for the semi-disturbance which occurred in the discussion on apiary legislation during the last session of the meeting. I did not so interpret the Report and am glad to be able to say that, so far as I could see (and I was there) Mr. Pettit was in no way responsible either for the selection of the subject of legislation, or the unpleasant and (to me) much-regretted discussion upon it. While he took a pro-

ment part in this particular discussion, it seems to me to be entirely against his wishes, and but for being almost driven to it, he would have preferred to say nothing. But, after all, nearly the whole subject of legislation for bee-keepers, as presented and discussed at Toronto, properly belonged to a meeting of the Ontario Association, and not to the North American. It was principally a Canadian affair, in which the great majority of the United States bee-keepers there present felt little if any interest. However, now that all is past, the sooner that part of the Toronto convention is forgotten the better."

Since the above has come out in the way it has, we think it is only fair to Canadians to say that no Canadian is responsible for this. Mr. Hutchinson, of Flint, Mich., the secretary, asked Mr. McKnight to give the address or paper without consulting the Executive. Mr. Hutchinson well knew Mr. McKnight's views on the proposed Pure Honey legislation, and we cannot understand how he could expect anything but trouble over the paper. We do not think that any one attaches any blame to Mr. Pettit at Toronto, but Mr. McKnight attempted his usual tactics of interrupting Mr. Pettit, and in that way breaking the effect of what Mr. Pettit had to say. We remember very well at Lindsay, Mr. Pringle took the editor of the Canadian Bee Journal to task for not allowing *every one* to speak before he, the giver of the paper, replied. Why does Mr. Pringle not take Mr. McKnight to task for interrupting not between speakers, but a speaker. But we will show these two gentlemen, when speaking to one another, open their lips only to praise and support one another. We think Mr. Pettit for a public man is sometimes a little too "thin skinned" and notices remarks and actions which for the sake of the convention would be as well unnoticed. On the other hand we must remember he has at times been severely provoked and openly attacked for advancing the best interests of bee-keepers.

Mr. Clarke's Foul Brood.

—WM. McEVVOX, Foul Brood Inspector.

I did my best to get Mr. Clarke to cure his little apiary of foul brood the same as other people, which he did not do and would not, then there was nothing left for me but to burn his rotten colonies for the public good. When I examined Mr. Clarke's five colonies of bees in October, 1895 I found one colony rotten with foul brood I would have burned it at once but he promised to destroy it the next morning, and asked Mr. Merrywether (the constable who I took with me) to come and help him. I thought the matter over and instead of burning it myself I thought I would trust him to do that. Before I left Mr. Clarke he wanted to know if I should not have seen him before I burned his foul broody colonies. I replied saying "yes I should," and I say so yet, if he was home. But if he was away from home then I had no right to wait to see him before I burned his foul broody colonies when I had done everything possible time after time to get him to cure them, and could not get him to do his duty like other men. Then seeing of Mr. Clarke before I burned his four rotten foul broody colonies, would not have stopped me from burning his foul stuff that I had so often done my best to get him to cure. I have to see that foul brood is stamped out for the public good when the owners won't do their duty. Mr. Clarke is mailing printed matter saying that I apologized for my official treatment of him and became convinced that he has been misunderstood and misrepresented. I agree with Mr. Clarke that I should have seen him before I burned the foul broody colonies, but I did not apologize for burning the rotten worthless colonies that were nearly dead with foul brood. And when he says that I have become convinced that he has been misunderstood and misrepresented, he has published what is not true. I positively declare that I never said one word that would lead him to think so. If I were to say that I believe that Mr. Clarke had been misunderstood and misrepresented I would be saying that I did not believe several of the most honest and upright men in the province of Ontario.

It would not have been any use in me going to see Mr. Clarke before I burned the four worthless colonies, as he would not have done it and then I would have had to do it all the same. And if Mr. Clarke was away in the United States or anywhere from home, he must not for one moment

think that he could leave a deadly plague at home to ruin his neighbors' apiaries, and that I would have to wait until I saw him before I could burn his foul broody colonies. If his foul broody colonies were near large apiaries and I had to wait on Mr. Clarke to get rid of foul brood, all the apiaries would be ruined and good men put to terrible losses all because he would not clean up a few colonies of bees which he could have done with less than one hours work in the honey season.

Woodburn, December 14, 1895

[In the same article which I think has so modest a circulation it would probably be as well not to notice it. Mr. Clarke states that "I am pleased to state since the publication of the pamphlet Mr. Holtermann has withdrawn the charges of falsehood referred to." The facts are simply these, that when we met Mr. Clarke did not recognize me, and I walked up to him and asked if I was avoiding him or he me and he said he guessed he was avoiding me. That no man had ever before said he told falsehoods. I tried to reason with Mr. Clarke and said when a man made statements without grounds he was putting himself in that position. So Mr. Clarke said, "I am willing to say that I made statements without grounds if you will withdraw your statements about untruths," and I agreed to this. I do not want anything unpleasant with any man, and I thought the bee-keeping interests would be quite as well served in this way. It was an important admission however which Mr. Clarke, in justice to bee-keeping, to say nothing of justice to myself, forgot to make in his pamphlet. We leave bee-keepers to judge of his candor.—Ed.]

Something to Try.

—GEO. McCULLOCH.

I have been thinking it would be an advantage to have some of our bee-keepers tell us through the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, some of the little things they practice in the apiary to make things as easy and convenient as possible. I will begin by giving a few things to try next season. Probably most bee-keepers of any experience have tried most of them, and might give us some other things to try.

Try making your own hives, if you are handy with tools. Try leveling the corners on the edges; mark them two inches from the edge, sides and ends and level down to

$\frac{3}{4}$ of in.; this will help to keep them from warping.

Try a nailing block for making the frames on. This makes all your frames the same size, and makes the work of nailing easier. Try a mortise box for sawing the stuff for frames. Cut the saw kerf square across measure back far enough for an end piece and nail a block to the bottom, near one side for a stop, then you may saw as many end pieces as you require and have them one length and squarely cut. Nail another block at the other side for top bars and nail the box to the side of your bench.

Try a stand made of 10 in. boards, or any width you wish; saw the sides the same length as your bottom boards, less two inches; make your end pieces 6 or 8 in. longer than the width of hive and nail them to the sides, letting them project 3 or 4 in. at each side like a pig trough. This makes a good firm stand.

Try an entrance stand for hiving swarms and shaking bees from frames. It is made the same height as the hive stand. Mine is made of strips 1x1 inch, sides 20 in., one end 18 in. and the other 14 in.; cover this frame with heavy cotton, put two legs on the wide end and some brads in the other and it is completed. If your supers have no bee space on top, try a frame made from strips $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and covered with cotton to fit the top of the super.

Try putting a piece of broken section under each corner of a super when you wish to blow smoke between super and hive, for instance, when you are putting on a bee escape. Try my cone bee escape as described in a former issue of C. B. J.

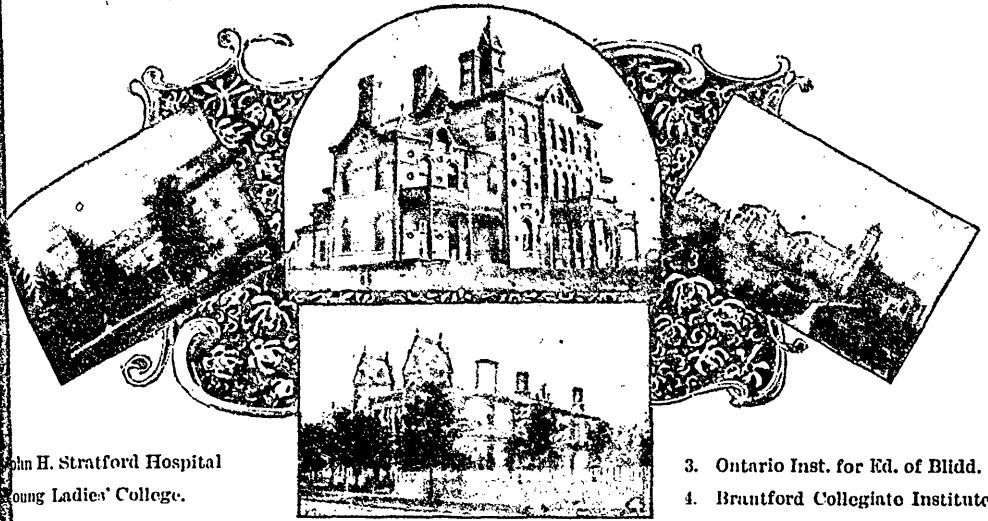
Try a broken butcher knife with a blade about 2 in. long for prying up supers. Try a pair of hog ringers for lifting frames from the hive. Try pieces of broken sections for nailing in foundation; use hard steel wire moulding nails, as they do not split the sections. Try emptying the ashes and coals from the smoker in the stove, thereby avoiding all risk of fire. Try an onion for bee stings; cut it in two and apply a piece to the part, directly over the sting; this draws the poison and prevents swelling.

Harwood, Ont.

The Manse, Sutton West, Nov. 16th, 1895

This season has been a good one but though swarms were few, I only having 5 from 25 colonies. Honey all extracted 55 lbs. white per colony; 45 lbs. Buckwheat colony. The Linden I let go with the buckwheat. Yours very truly,

JAS. FRAZER



John H. Stratford Hospital
Young Ladies' College.

3. Ontario Inst. for Ed. of Blind.
4. Brantford Collegiate Institute.

Is Upward Ventilation Really Necessary When Wintering Bees Out of Doors ?

—F. A. GEMMELL.

For some years past the above question has been frequently asked, it sometimes being answered in the negative, but in the majority of cases in the affirmative.

Now it is not my intention to attempt to mislead any who have at the present time settled this problem in their own minds, or at least think they have, or any one else for that matter. Yet I have from late years experienced, and particularly from last winter's results, almost concluded that there is as much depending on other conditions within the hive and the manner in which hives are packed as to whether there is or is not upward ventilation under absorbents is of as much importance as if the ventilation was altogether at the bottom. My intention is rather to give the results of my experiments, partly arising from a desire to experiment and partly which have resulted from force of circumstances, all however going to prove to me at least that so much pressure has heretofore been laid on the upward ventilation theory, or in order to be more explicit, I will say the upward ventilation method.

Let us look at the system as generally understood and we find it is the one which

has been usually advocated and endorsed by the majority of bee-keepers. Now do not let me convey the impression that all apiarists, nor do I say those keeping the largest amount of colonies, although the latter statement may not after all be very wide of the mark. Let us, I say, now look into the generally adopted plan. In the fall of the year when the proper time arrives for packing the bees for their winter repose each colony is supplied with a sufficient quantity of good stores, if it has not already the proper allowance (say from 25 to 30 pounds or a little more), and the ordinary quantity of packing placed around the brood chamber, consisting of various materials, including sawdust, planer's shavings, chaff, cut straw or forest leaves, to the amount of 2 to 4 inches or more.

A clean cotton cloth or quilt, is now laid on the top of the frames or combs. After having first removed the wooden cover and also the old propolized quilt, should there have been one in use, a Hill's device, or other arrangement affording a full bee space underneath is adjusted, so that the bees can pass from one comb to another, and on top of all, *minus* the wood cover, is spread from 6 to 10 inches of the same material as was used for packing the hive body. This can be laid on loosely, or secured in a common cotton sack as one may think best, allowing an air space between such and the cover of the outside or winter case, in order that the packing may not retain the dampness from the bees.

The above arrangement was for some years practised by myself until by degrees

the clean or new quilt was abandoned and the old propolized one allowed to remain; it being composed of thick cotton duck, and as a general thing completely coated with propolis to the extent that it might be considered water proof.

Gradually however, even those quilts were becoming less and less used, especially on colonies worked for comb honey, and the flat wood cover with the bee space underneath used in their stead. The packing being spread over and above this cover in the same manner as above the quilts.

Fearing that a solid sealed cover, (as near as the bees could make it so) would be a detriment, I in some instances loosened them, and also left an $\frac{1}{2}$ in. space at the back end, so that the moisture could find exit through the leaves above.

Experimenting in the direction indicated, I soon found that a clean quilt was not a necessity, nor was anything at all required but the wood cover, and that did not have to be disturbed, as if upward ventilation was actually necessary, that such a cover with 10 inches of forest leaves on top permitted all that appeared requisite.

Going a step further, I last autumn, after feeding in September, replaced the quilts and then the wood covers and packed 75 of the 102 colonies in this condition about the middle of October; my intention being a little later on to remove before real cold weather had set in, a portion of the wood covers, leaving the propolized quilt alone, and not to interfere any further with the other portion—or those having both; but circumstances transpired which prevented me from carrying out my original idea. and as a consequence, the 22nd, 23rd and 24th January, 1895, the time of our annual convention found the colonies in the same shape that I had left them the previous October.

On account of continued ill health, I left on 10th February for Southern California, remaining there the balance of the winter, with still nothing having been done, and so the hives remained until winter had passed and spring had come to stay.

I must confess however, that during the period I was enjoying the beautiful climate of a Californian winter (it was indeed delightful) and observing the bees of that country daily sporting themselves, and also gathering honey from the favorite eucalyptus. Did I think with some misgivings of those poor snow bound if not already extinct colonies, which perchance if still alive would be hibernating to a tremendous degree, as the winter as all Canadians recollect was an extremely cold and blustery one, resulting in the loss of

many colonies not only in Canada, but also in the northern States.

My son was left in charge of the home apiary and reported from time to time, the condition of affairs as he understood such, assuring me that he was attending to all the details regarding allowing them not to become too long completely covered with snow, in order to prevent the cluster becoming prematurely broken, causing excessive brood rearing too early in the season, before an opportunity occurred for a cleansing flight, nor the entrances clogged with dead bees, frozen snow or ice, as I was depending entirely on a large lower entrance for affording all the necessary ventilation.

Now, friends, I think I have given a simple and tolerably fair account of what transpired so far, and as a consequence you will quite naturally expect to learn the result, which I shall be pleased to give you. For in truth it was what I had in mind when I commenced this article.

Before proceeding further, I want first to state, that much and possibly a great deal more than I have stated, has already been published as the result of similar experiments, but I do not know if in the same manner, or under the same circumstances and I am not therefore giving it as anything new or original, but rather to assist or corroborate the statements of others who may have come to the same conclusions as myself, nor do I desire that any one will make the same experiment on such an extensive scale, merely for the fun of it. Furthermore, I incline to the belief that the stores are an important factor both as regards quality and quantity and the position in the hive which they occupy. As poor food and a limited amount or a very weak colony, is not the kind of material for this or any other method of outside wintering.

Having now said so much I will allow you to draw your conclusions, at the same time I would like to ask if such success can be obtained after this fashion. When there is an air space above the absorbents, so called, and the cover of the outside case; (a space by the way not at all necessary) when no upward current of air is wanted. Yes, rather a detriment, because it interferes with the heat from the sun rays penetrating through the packing on favorable days during the winter, which with the assistance of the bees themselves so raises the temperature within the hive that the accumulated moisture if any would soon be dispelled through the entrance which by the way must be generous. Say 3x12 in. consequently I ask, why not as stated by Mr. Heddon, use an outside winter case made of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. lumber thoroughly

water proof and painted a dark red color with two inches of dry saw-dust packing, permitting the roof to telescope and press tightly on the material above so that solar heat could be readily absorbed, and conducted through the top as well as the sides and ends of the hive.

This latter question was embodied in a paper read by myself at the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, held in Toronto last September, and is now asked again. As up to date I have not yet seen a reply thereto. In the meantime I am giving Mr. Heddon's method a trial, as well as my last winter's plan, as my loss on that occasion was less than 6%, if you take into consideration that four of the colonies were queenless, while the results in many cases tried on the old principle, (I do not say all), was anything but satisfactory in this section of Her Majesty's Dominion, and more over that those having no upward ventilation, so called, except what passed through the procolized quilt, on top of which was a flat wooden cover with ten inches of forest leaves above all, wintered by far the best in this, shall I say extensive experiment.

Now then friends will you assign a reason for this, either through the Canadian Bee Journal or at the next meeting of the O. B. K. A.

Stratford, Dec. 16th, 1895.

Consanguinity.

[2813.] The question of heredity was discussed at one time in the pages of the Journal. It is a subject which in its allied branches, especially consanguinity, might supply us with much mental food. In the past it has not, I venture to think, been taken sufficiently into consideration as it affects our races of bees. It is a "pious opinion" only with most, and many hold it does not affect them at all. In-and-in breeding, however, I maintain causes the insect to degenerate all round. Years of it bring about a dwindling in size, the energy of the bee becomes less, its activity decreases, and it becomes a source and means of producing and disseminating all forms of disease. Thus a stock that shows signs of dysentery (perhaps a moot point) in the spring of one year is much more subject to a recurrence of the disease in the following spring than a healthy stock, other things being equal. Nay, I go a step further and state as a fact that the progeny of that stock has in it something like an hereditary tendency towards a like result. Now two or more stocks thus affected, with queens and queens mating, or one of these mating with a healthy queen, hands down

the tendency to future generations. Weakness and dwindling set in at an accelerated pace, and goes down that collection of hives. Apart, however, from any pronounced disease, the same deterioration comes sure and certain where the subject of consanguinity is not taken into consideration. I need not waste your valuable space arguing facts well known to all your intelligent readers, as the animal, and even the vegetable, kingdom is teeming with proofs so plain that he who runs may read.

Skeppists of wide experience, unaware of the cause, have repeatedly maintained that there is a mysterious something, which after a number of years causes the stocks to degenerate; and once that sets in, a few years' struggle to maintain a flickering existence, and then their stock has died out. This has been the universal experience of every one I have sounded on the subject. They, one and all, gravely shook their heads and predicted such a fate for mine. From the start, however, I took a rational view of the matter, and every year I add some bees or queens from another distant apiary, with the result that, so far, I have as healthy a set of bees as can be found. I have at least seven distinct strains, and the crosses from so many intermixtures of blood and pedigree must tend to an increase of health, strength, and energy, if my premise is correct. I don't set it up as any new theory or discovery, but I maintain that with the average bee-keeper it is little practised, and generally neglected. I am far from shutting my eyes to the fact that, in the past, carelessness, indifference, and inexperience may have tended to assist, if not create, this dying out in some cases, but curiously the development followed the best care and attention. Nor can we lay the whole blame at the door of that sealed book, the straw-skep, for a like experience has resulted since the bar-frame hive has been used. I have a knowledge of locally "prominent" bee-men, with apiaries of considerable size some years ago, who have now only one or two stocks—likely the survival of the fittest—which will soon dwindle and die like their fellows. Cleanliness, care, and attention were given them, but no new blood was introduced for many years, and so the something set in, and they are gone! Consanguinity, I maintain, is the cause of all the ill. Far more of it would be heard of but but that neighboring apiaries with different families of bees are so near that drones and queens from different hives meet at mating. The cure, where this is not the case, is a true and simple one, and I have never found it fail. Introduce strange bees, either queens or

swarms with queens, as a preference from a considerable distance. Individually I prefer to bring them from the south of England, and I find that these not only make excellent workers, but the infusion of new blood rouses up the old lot, and imparts to them a supply of new energy. I think it almost always happens that the drones from these hives are flying at an earlier date than from our natives, and so there is more chance of young queens being fertilised by them. Thus the old race gets a new lease of life. The old listlessness disappears. Vigour and energy take the place of lassitude and half-heartedness. The enervating process is stayed and powerful swarms and full supers follow instead of the former handful of bees and no surplus. It is only following out a common-sense principle underlying all the "change of seed" the farmer periodically thinks a necessity, and the introduction into his herd, stock, or poultry yard, of the new blood, without which rent would soon be a thing which none of them could pay. Bee-men should give more attention to the subject in the future than in the past.—D.M.M., Banfishire, N.B., November 16.—British Bee Journal.

An Important Invention.

In December 1894 the Gould, Shapely & Muir Co., (Ltd.) Brantford, Ont., arranged with Mr. E. B. Weed, of Detroit, Mich., whereby he was in three weeks to put in a machine which would make a continuous sheet of wax any width and thickness. More than that, the sheet of wax was to be entirely different in texture, during the cooling process the wax to be worked and forced out under great pressure, and producing a sheet something on the principle by which we have rolled steel and other metals, much strengthened and improved. The machine, owing to the difficulty in regulating the pressure, was not a practical success, and Mr. Weed spent much time and the company much money in trying to overcome the difficulty. Not until the following August, however, was success attained, and then by embodying a principle by means of which Mr. Holtermann had before attempted to secure a continuous sheet. By means of this a much superior foundation can be secured, more accurate work done and the product turned out for less money, thus leaving, if made and sold at the old price of foundation, something for Mr. Weed, who well deserves a reward for years of toil.

The Gould, Shapley & Muir Co. will manufacture under the Canadian patent.

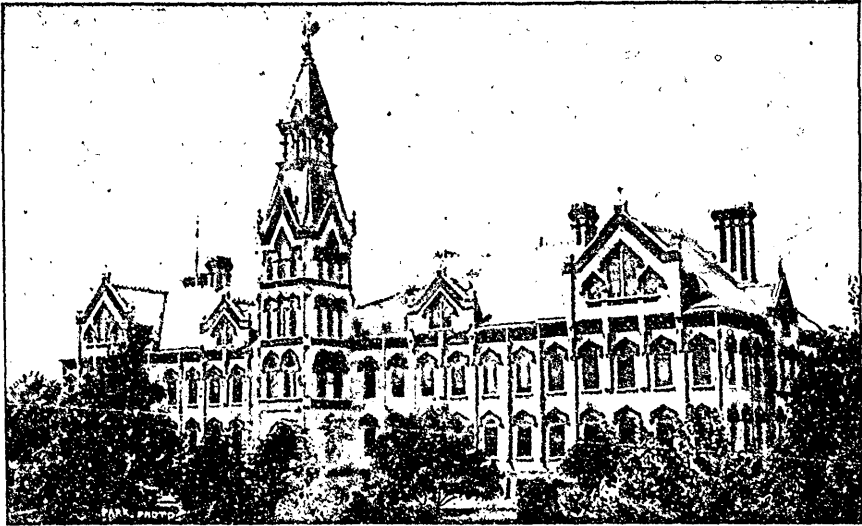
Mr. Weed, wishing to devote his time and energies to other investigations, engaged Mr. Holtermann to negotiate and arrange for the United States and other patents throughout the world. As a result, the A. I. Root Co. of Medina, Ohio, U. S., are manufacturing foundation upon this machine. This company have built a very fine machine; the pressure used can be imagined when it is stated that it is 600 pounds to the square inch, the machine weighs about 1000 pounds, and in justice to the A. I. Root Company, it will not be out of place to say they have made several improvements, although the principle is unchanged. Any one in the United States wishing to manufacture on this machine should correspond with the A. I. Root Co. Medina, Ohio. Any one else throughout the world, wishing to adopt the process, should correspond with R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Ont., Canada. By this process it will be possible with power, for one man to mill and sheet 700 pounds of medium brood foundation in ten hours. The patent is on the product as well as the machine. The Gould, Shapley & Muir Co. will be making foundation very soon, and it is intended that all machines will be identical with that upon which the A. I. Root Co. are manufacturing. As patents are pending, it will be obvious that a full description cannot be given of the new process, but in due time full particulars will be published in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. Owing to the efforts, first of Mr. Weed, then The Gould, Shapley & Muir Co. and Mr. Holtermann, and to a certain extent the A. I. Root Co., a revolution has been accomplished in the manufacture of comb foundation, which will be of far reaching benefit to bee-keepers.

Pure Honey Wanted.

DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed \$1 to cover my renewal subscription to C. B. J. I have not seen anything lately about the Adulteration Act in Canadian Bee Journal. Is there any progress being made in the matter, cannot there be something done to put a stop to the adulteration of honey. It is taking the foundation entirely from under the bee-keepers to-day. If they had only to compete in price against PURE HONEY they would be getting paying prices. Would like to hear from you in this matter.

Yours truly,

EDMUND J. PERRY



BRANTFORD CENTRAL SCHOOL.

A Word of Caution.

Permit me to ask for a little space in the Canadian Bee Journal. Its usefulness to the honey producer, beginner and veteran is acknowledged by all its readers. It helps them to produce their crop of honey and helps them to market it to the best advantage. It tells you how to produce nice, clean sections of comb honey and reports our grand convention where great speeches are made and papers read, to the satisfaction of those present and those not present, for many bee-keepers are deprived of the privilege of being present to hear what is said by our scholars and writers. All our foremost bee-keepers I should have said get the cream of what happens through our Canadian Bee Journal. But there is one subject to which I wish to draw the attention of the editor, as well as the attention of the honey producers, namely: *To be on the Lookout for Frauds.* Now Sir, with all that has been preached by the Canadian Bee Journal and at conventions. Is it not strange that nothing has been said about about the men on Jordan street, Toronto.

Would not the pilot of a vessel at sea or the commander in the army be considered unworthy of his position, if he saw danger ahead and did not try to avoid it, or if he

saw danger to others did not reveal the fact to prevent others from following him in a mistaken path. Yet such is the case with some of our bee-keepers, after being caught by those sharpers on Jordan street or elsewhere, these men keep mum. Is it because misery keeps company, or, as is more likely because they are ashamed to own up that they have been caught napping, as I have been caught napping. The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association does not provide for anything of the kind, but I think it is the imperative duty of every fair minded bee-keeper to report a fraud wherever he finds it, for to conceal a fraud is in itself a fraud. Had our brethren who have been caught napping by Jordan st reported the fact through the Canadian Bee Journal, or published it at our conventions they would have done no more than their duty and at the same time put others on their guard. No doubt some of your readers will put on a broad smile when they hear that "Brown" has been roped in to the extent of three hundred lbs. of honey (for a college). It was done by a man on Jordan street. Such is however, the case and I am not ashamed to acknowledge the fact for the benefit of your readers. I think it is my duty to warn readers of the Journal to be on the lookout for sharpers, who want to buy honey for a college or for any other purpose. If you do not know that the parties who order honey from you are reliable then get substantial references, or else deal with them

through the Express company sending your goods C. O. D. (collect on delivery). Now the party who ordered the honey from me is C. A. Hirschfelder, ex-U. S. vice-consul and the man who received the honey at the express office is Thomas Coolican and I have not the least doubt in my mind but that they are connected. Now, I learn that Mr. Hirschfelder has been hauled up for fraud, I think it was in July last and I have it on the best of authority that he has been dismissed from the U. S. Consulate in June last for bad conduct. so beware of him. As for Coolican some others of your readers, yes, some pretty high up in the graces of the O. B. K. A., can tell you all about him, if they wish. I for one, do not intend to drop the matter here, for it is already in the hands of my attorneys, and they will see what can be done. Of this with your permission I will report later.

W. J. BROWN.

Chard, Oct. 17th, 1895.

[The report of Mr. Brown at the Toronto Exhibition and that of several others at the same time, caused us to give the warning editorially in a previous number. The Canadian Bee Journal has fearlessly, yet carefully exposed frauds whenever known, and for this it deserves the warm support of bee-keepers.—ED.]

It Pays to Use Plenty of Foundation.

—WM. McEVoy.

In the honey season, and in the same day, if you take the three first swarms, each weighing about six pounds, and put one in an empty hive, another in a hive filled with foundation, and the third in a hive filled with nice bright combs, to which a half storey of choice combs is to be added, about how much extracted honey would you get from each colony in the first twelve days, if the season was a good one? This question can be answered better after some fair testing has been done. In the meantime I will make a guess and say nothing from the colony that had all its own combs to make; twenty pounds from the one that had its hive filled with foundation, and forty-five pounds from the colony furnished with plenty of combs. The colony with its combs made out of foundation would be worth \$1.25 more for

real business every year than one that made its own sort of combs.

While on my rounds through Ontario I have seen thousands of combs in the last five years that should have been made into wax, and would have been had they been mine. Many bee-keepers had used full sheets of thin foundation in deep frames without using wires to prevent the foundation from sagging. In all such cases where the thin foundation was used without wires it sagged so badly that the cells for about three inches at the tops of the combs became too large for worker brood, and as soon as the foundation touched the bottom bars it bent to one side and bulged out so as to spoil about two inches of the combs at the bottom by crowding the cells too close on one side and putting them out of shape on the other. I found bee-keeping with many farmers something like a fifth wheel to their wagon, and when their colonies swarmed the bees were often put in hives with not enough frames, and then left to make their own combs. The combs built by the bees in these frames, that were spread too far apart, were anything but nice; and for a pattern, I often overhauled the combs in one colony and put it in order by removing the drone combs, and then with the honey knife thinned the remaining combs to about seven-eighths of an inch and then I crowded the frames up to about one and three-eighths inches from centre to centre of frame. When this was done the hive or brood chamber would only be a little over half full of combs. I then placed empty combs at each side of the combs of brood until the hive was filled out with combs. I don't know of anything to-day that needs so much overhauling and culling out as the combs do that I found with over three-fourths of the bee-keepers. It would be taking a long step in the right direction, and a very profitable thing to do, if the bee-keepers would send nine tenths of all their drone combs to the wax extractor and put full sheets of foundation in its place, then they would get more worker bees to gather honey and less drones to consume it. I have hundreds of extracting combs and 107 colonies of bees, and not one inch of drone comb in the whole lot that I know of, and yet my bees have drones enough raised from a few cells along the edges of some of the combs. My combs are all made out of foundation, which is one of the most profitable things ever used in any bee yard, and especially where an apiary is worked mostly for extracted honey. The most profitable way that I ever found to get the foundation made into combs, was to take half of the extracting combs out of the hives on the strongest

colonies in the honey season and then spread the remaining combs apart and hang the foundation between them. To secure the most honey and give more time to ripen it well, two hives full of good extracting combs should be kept on all strong colonies during a good honey flows. It is only the very few among the many that keep bees that have enough extracting combs, and as this is a good time of the year to put new frames together and put new wires in them. I will explain how I wire mine and put the foundation in. I use thick top bars and on the under side I drive fine half-inch wire staples nearly in. These little staples are about two inches from each other and exactly half an inch from each end. I then punch little holes about two inches from each other in the bottom of the frames. I then tie the wire in the eye of the staple near the end and lace down and up until the frame is wired. The wires are drawn reasonably tight but not tight enough to spring the bottom of the frame up in the centre. When putting in the foundation I use a board that fits inside of the frame and is half an inch thick and on this board I place a sheet of foundation and then slip the frame over it. Then the wires will be resting on the foundation, I then press the wires into the foundation with a wire mallet. I have the sheets of foundation cut so they touch the top and each end of the frame and come down to 3/16 of an inch of the bottom of the frame, which is the same width as the ends. Deep frames can be filled with foundation seven feet to the ground when wired the way I have described, and when made into combs, every cell will be perfect and the combs will be very neat and strong. The most profitable thing that the majority of the bee-keepers could do, would be to get a large quantity of foundation and the next honey season cut it made into nice combs to take the place of many that should be and perhaps all be made into wax. Of course all diseased combs are always destroyed by the good men and it is only a bad man that will keep foul brood and know it and not get up such combs after he has been urged to do so.

Woodburn, Dec. 16th, 1895,



Mohawk Church.

Under "Crops of Ontario" the Ontario Bureau of Industries states: The number of colonies of bees on hand decreased to 200,094 in 1894, in 1893 there were 205,168.

Annual Meeting of Oxford Bee-keepers.

The annual meeting of the Oxford Bee-keepers' Association was held in the Council Chamber, Woodstock, on Friday, November 29th, commencing at 10 a. m., with S. T. Pettit in the chair.

The first item of business was the reading of minutes, communications, bills, notices, etc.

The financial report showed an expenditure of \$26.40, and total receipts, together with balance from last year, of \$40.96, leaving a balance on hand of \$14.56.

A communication being read from *Dowagiac Times*, bee-keepers' quarterly edition, October number, re Rev. W. F. Clarke, it was moved by J. B. Hall, seconded by J. W. Whealey, that THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL be asked to publish the said article.

The election of officers resulted in John Newton, of Thamesford, President; J. W. Whealey, vice-President; and J. E. Frith, Secretary-Treasurer, for 1896, and J. W. Whealey, John Newton and J. E. Frith were chosen as delegates to the Ontario Association.

The President, Mr. S. T. Pettit, in retiring from the chair in favor of the newly-elected President, thanked the members of the Oxford Association for the confidence given him during the past year. In reference to the poor crop of 1895, he spoke in sympathy with sufferers under the disappointments incident to sister industries. There have been a good many short crops this year. We were to hope and work on. Perhaps next year we may experience the opposite extreme. The Oxford Association being the initiator in the matter of securing legislation in regard to a "Pure Honey Bill," he hoped and believed that this association would stand to their colors. They have, and will. He wished, in retiring, that we have a prosperous and happy New Year.

Mr. Newton having to leave, requested friend Pettit to remain in the chair for the afternoon, which he did.

The subject of a lecture to the Farmers' Institute was brought up and thoroughly talked over.

Mr. Pettit gave the substance of an interview with Mr. Hodson, director of institutes.

The prevailing opinion was that the bee-keepers ought to have a practical man

to represent the industry at Farmers' Institutes. There cannot be too many thorough and well-qualified bee-keepers. There were too many shiftless, half-hearted, unqualified bee-keepers; hence the industry ought to be shown up in its true character, and, if possible, urge apt men to take up bee-keeping and discourage those who do not intend to be master of the situation.

It was moved by J. B. Hall, seconded by F. A. Gemmill, and Resolved by the Oxford Bee-keepers' Association, now in session assembled, approve of the course taken by the delegates appointed to secure a "Pure Honey Bill;" second. Resolved that this Association still urge the necessity of pushing energetically our efforts to secure legislation in the interest of bee-keepers and the county demand. Unanimously carried.

Having some time to spare, the question drawer opened with: Will brood combs, color honey stored in them and if so how shall we prevent bees storing temporarily in the brood nest?

The idea intended by the question was that when a flow suddenly begins, bees fill the spare room in the brood nest and then remove it to the super, will this honey be dark? Everyone had noticed that brood combs soaked in water would color it, and that honey, though coming from clover and basswood, if stored first in the brood nest and removed to the super, would be dark? To prevent the bees storing first in the brood nest, it was necessary to have the super filled with clean combs before a flow from white clover, or any white honey flow, began.

In extracting, what method do you follow in removing the combs?

The best method was to remove half the combs at a time from the super, put the remaining half in the centre and fill the outsides with empty combs.

Would you have the same number of combs in the extracting super as in the brood nest?

S. T. Pettit preferred the same number; others preferred one comb less in the super.

In lifting combs from the super would you commence at once to brush off the bees?

The general experience was that combs should remain a half minute or so. The bees are not so apt to resent the brushing as when done at once in lifting from the hive.

The roll call showed little or no honey taken within the bounds of this Association. In fact, feeding had to be done in order to put bees safely in winter quarters. There was also a decrease in colonies for

the season. Cellar wintering predominates in this Association.

In adjourning to meet in May, all felt that a day had been profitably spent.

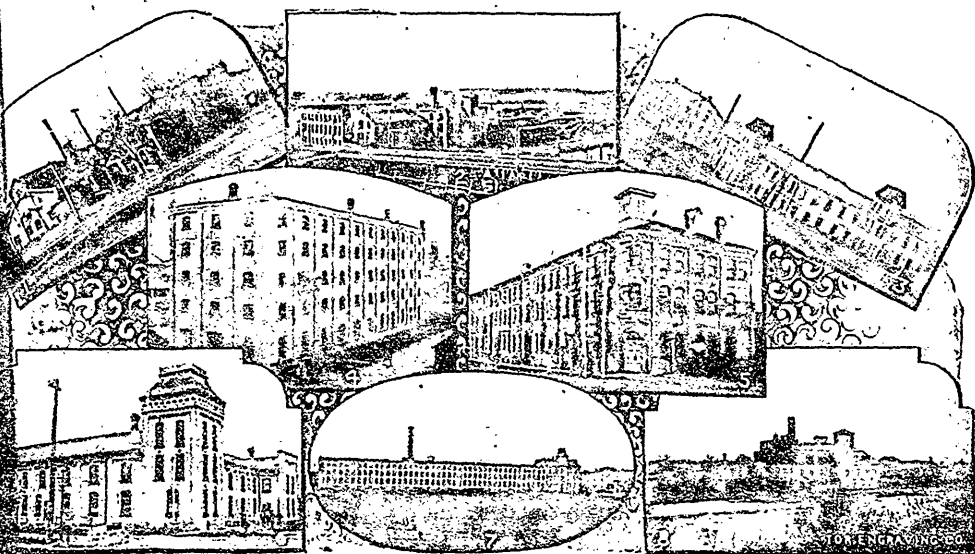
J. E. FRITH, Secretary.

The following is the article referred to in the above resolution:

THAT'S RIGHT—WHEN WE SHOOT, WE LIKE TO SEE THE FEATHERS FLY.

On page 586, A. B. J., Bro. Clarke, of "Canadian Beedom," goes out after our essay on organizations, with gloves off. We are not sorry that he goes after us bare handed, were it not for the paucity of logic contained in his well-worded article. The question between us is this: Is it best to have our associations and conventions governed and managed by those who depend principally upon honey producing for a livelihood, or by those who are well versed in, and well supported by, some other line of thought? I took the side of the practical honey producer, while Bro. Clarke takes the other. He says honey producers are not organizers; says that not even the honey-producer, James Heddon, ever organized anything. Has he forgotten the Bee-keepers' union, which was given birth and mapped out by ourselves? Is it not the only organization that has been of dollar and cent value to us? And how does Mr. Clarke know that we have not conceived of other valuable organizations that we might have carried into effect among bee-keepers, did we not feel sure that they would be grabbed as soon as these professional gentlemen discovered their value, as the Bee-keepers' union has been, and afterwards spoiled by the impractical additions and alterations of these men?

Mr. Clarke also says that we plead for nothing and care for nothing but dollars and cents. That statement is what we call literary jockeying, as Mr. Clarke personally knows that our library is well filled with well-read books on astronomy, poetry and kindred subjects. To show the readers the fallacy and weakness of Mr. Clarke's position, let us pursue a novel, but certain method of exposure. Let us, for a moment suppose that Mr. Clark is right and we are wrong, then the facts are these: It is no matter about profits from bee-culture as the business is followed for the fun of it. Those who need to think, and do think less about bee-keeping than those who make it their principal business, are the best organizers and instructors. The inspiration of the necessity of succeeding makes men impractical and less apt to succeed. The raising and shipping of the



SOME OF BRANTFORD'S LEADING MANUFACTORIES.

1, Verity Plow Company; 2, Cockshutt Plow Company; 3, Brantford Box Company, and Gould, Ham & Nott (wagons); 4, W. Buck, (warehouse only); 5, Bain Bros., Mfg Co., wagons; 6, Brantford Stoneware Mfg. Co.; 7, Harris Company, agricultural implements; 8, Brantford Starch Co.

honey is no evidence of practical knowledge of bee-culture. The theorists are desirous to teach the practitioners. The blind are best adapted to lead those that can see. The preacher was a practical inventor, therefore we should look to ministers for practical light. The above is practically Mr. Clarke's position.

He quotes us as saying that we do not know how we can fill 24 20-inch columns with any and valuable apicultural matter every three months. Can Mr. Clarke do it? Can he pick that much out of all the literature of the past five years? We can fill a Chicago daily, every week, with such matter as Mr. Clarke writes, but what would it be worth? To our notion there is nothing in all our literature, more vigorous writing than that of Mr. Clarke's, but we would not put upon any bee-keeper who thinks he can do it, to tell us of even one valuable apicultural idea gathered from the writings of Mr. Clarke. Who will speak first? If Mr. Clarke is considered harsh, please whitewash him with the credit of being true.

We have a very profound respect for the extremely intellectual vigor of Rev. Mr. Clarke, at the same time considering him one of the most marked examples of a needless contributor to apicultural litera-

ture, and all because he is not a practical bee-keeper.

**The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association.
Convention January 15th, 16th,
17th, 1896.**

The next annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers Association takes place Jan. 15th, 16th and 17th, 1896, in the city of Brantford and everything is being done here to make the stay of the members of the association pleasant and profitable. The City Council upon the application of Mr. R. F. Holtermann has engaged Wickliffe Hall for the convention. Members of the Brant Bee-Keepers' Association are actively canvassing to secure a large local attendance and in this respect it is expected, that the convention will eclipse any held in the past. Every member of the association present at the meeting will receive from the secretary as he joins an invitation to an oyster supper given by Mr. Holtermann at B. N. Posters' restaurant at the close of the Public Entertainment, Thursday evening, January 16th. At the entertainment, to which the public are in-

vited, the Hon. A. S. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands has kindly consented to take the chair. Addresses will be given by R. F. Holtermann R. McKnight and others. Music has been arranged for, the hall is likely to be crowded. From the programme on another page it will be seen that the discussions upon bee-keeping are likely to be interesting and profitable. Business of importance will be transacted. The Hotel Belmont, Colborne st., will give those attending the convention the rate of \$1 per day. The regular rate is \$1.50. Arrangements have been made for reduced railroad rates as follows: Buy a full fare ticket and ask for a railroad certificate. If fifty attend with their tickets and certificates are properly made out by the secretary, the return fare will be one-third of the regular fare, if less than fifty two-thirds regular aate. Last year the required number attended and there is no reason why there should not be quite as many this year.

Brantford residents are proud of their city. It is pleasantly situated on the Grand river, has about 16,500 inhabitants, an electric street car service. Many solid manufacturing establishments some of which we present to the view of our readers. Amongst them will be found Wm. Buck's Stove Works, Bain Bros. Mfg Co., the Goold Bicycle Co., Farmers' Binder Twine Co., and the Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., (windmills and bee-keepers' supplies). The latter company will be pleased to take members of the association for a drive about the city at the time agreed by the convention that will not interfere with any sessions. Any one able should make an effort to come.

Your card received. Sorry I put you to so much trouble by my neglect in not remitting sooner. I did not look much at the Bee Journal during summer, but the last two came in same mail and I took notice of my standing then, and told my better half I must attend to it at once, but over-work caused me to again forget my duty, until I saw your card yesterday which I could no longer withstand. I am sorry other readers are like me in this respect. The last two numbers were worth the subscription price. Wishing many bee-keepers may fire at you.

R. M.

Hopewell, Picton County, Nova Scotia.

PROGRAMME OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Ontario Bee-Keepers Association to be
Held at Brantford, January 15th,
16th and 17th, 1896.

WEDNESDAY, 15th, 1:30 p. m.

Reading of minutes.
Secretary's report.
Treasurer's report.
Directors' report.
Affiliated societies' report.

7 p. m.

President's address.
Communications.
Question box.

16th, 9 a. m.

Report by Mr. S. T. Pettit on Legislation
of Pure Honey Bill.

Foul brood inspector's report.
Paper on own stocking by Mr. C. W.
Post.

2 p. m.

Review of papers of last annual meeting
by Allen Pringle.

Election of officers.

7 p. m.

Public entertainment, music and literary.
Address by R. McKnight and others.

17th, 9 a. m.

Paper by F. A. Gemmell.
Question box.

Mr. R. L. Taylor, of Lapeer, Mich., has
been invited to write a paper

1:30 p. m.

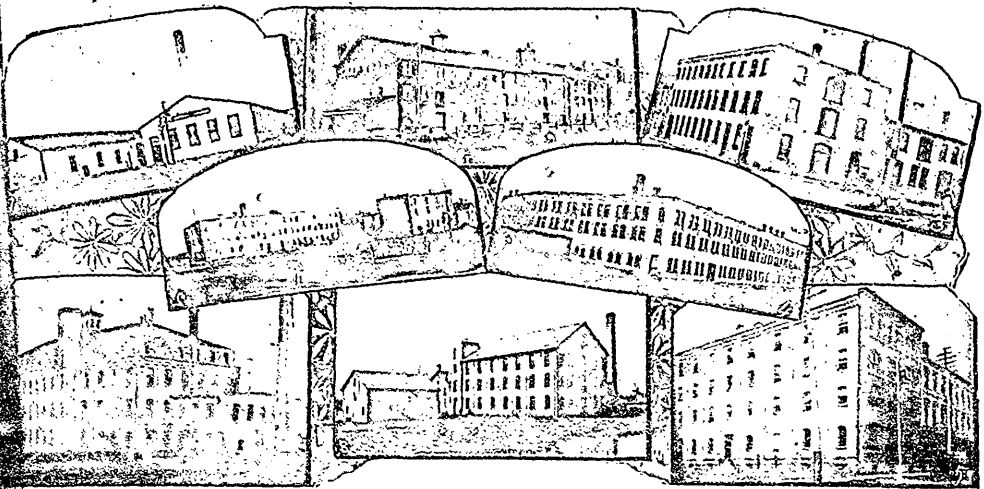
Unfinished business.
New business.
Directors' meeting.

W. COUSE, Sec.

Annual Meeting Brant Bee-Keepers Association.

The annual meeting of the Brant Bee-Keepers' Association took place at the Court House, Brantford, Tuesday, December 10th. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted and membership fees taken, the following officers were elected: President, Jas. Shaver, Gainsville; Vice-President, T. Birkett, Brantford; Sec'y-Treas. Chris. Edmondston, Brantford.

Mr. Holtermann refused the nomination for president, saying, he had been in the for three years and that was more than enough, he also reported that he had succeeded in getting the City Council to engage Wickliffe Hall for the annual meeting



SOME OF BRANTFORD'S LEADING MANUFACTORIES.

No. 1, Brantford Soap Works; 2, Goold, Shapley & Muir (wind-mills and bee-keepers' supplies), and Goodale Company; 3, Schultz Bros., builders; 4, Brantford Carriage Company; 5, Wm. Paterson & Son, biscuits and confectionary; 6, Dominion Cotton Company's Mills; 7, Farmer's Binder Twine Company; 8, Slingsby Manufacturing Co., blankets and yarns.

the Ontario Bee-keepers Association. Every member present manifested the liveliest interest in the coming convention, and all pledged themselves to secure all the local memberships possible and bring as many as possible to the meetings. The Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., will give as a premium to the member of the Brant Bee-keepers' Association getting the largest number of new members to the Ontario by Jan'y 17th, the Canadian Bee Journal free for five years. Other arrangements were made in the direction of making a success of the coming meeting. The convention adjourned to meet in union with the Ontario Jan'y 16th, 16th and 17th next.

National Bee-keepers' Union, report as follows:

The duties and powers of the Committee are clearly defined in the Resolution which authorizes the appointment of the Committee, which, after prolonged discussion, was unanimously adopted. This resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to take into consideration the proposed amalgamation of the National Bee-keepers' Union and the North American Bee-keepers' Association, and to arrange terms therefor, with full power to perfect the same so far as this Association is concerned; and to report through the bee-periodicals as soon as possible. The present President of this Association to be one of members of that Committee.

The Committee met and organized, and have unanimously adopted the following address:

To Officers and Members of the National Bee-keepers' Union,

GREETING:

Being co-workers in one common cause—the welfare of the bee-keeping fraternity, and the advancement and defence of the pursuit of apiculture in America—we are authorized by the North American Bee-keepers' Association to offer you the "hand of fellowship," congratulating you on your efficient organization and successful work

Report of the Committee
on Amalgamation.

We, the Committee appointed at the North American Bee-keepers' Convention held at Toronto, Ont., on September 5, 1895, on the proposed consolidation of the North American Bee-keepers' Association and the

during the past ten years of your existence.

As there is no necessity for the existence of two organizations to accomplish the work which can be easily done by one, we propose a consolidation of our two societies, for the purpose of creating a closer "bond of union" between apiarists, and saving them the extra expense of membership in two bodies in order to gain the benefits and advantages which one can bestow when united for that purpose.

Ever realizing that "in union there is strength," we offer you any portion of our name you may desire to appropriate.

We offer you our grand history and work accomplished during the past quarter of a century.

We offer you our members, in every State, Province and Territory of North America, and so far as we can, we promise their co-operation in all measures looking to the advancement of the interests of the pursuit, and a continuance of the glorious record you have made in the ten years of your successful existence.

All we ask in return is, that you add to your already efficient organization, similar annual conventions to those we have heretofore been holding, at some convenient time and place and if possible, that you devise some equitable system of delegation, so as to make such thoroughly representative, competent to act for the entire membership.

We desire that this proposition be submitted to your members, together with such Constitutional provisions as may be necessary to effect the consolidation and provide for annual meetings, so that a full and free vote upon the same may be taken at your next annual election of officers, and hope that this proposition may be accepted—that being the only necessary step to unite us both into one strong and well-equipped organization. If the consolidation is effected, it would be desirable for it to go into effect January 1, 1893.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN, Chicago, Ill.

F. A. GEMMILL, Stratford, Ont.,

J. T. CALVERT, Medina, Ohio,

M. B. HOLMES, Athens, Ont.,

A. B. MASON, Toledo, Ohio,

E. SECOR, Forest City, Iowa.,

R. F. HOLTERMANN, Brantford, Ont.,

Committee.

[The Constitution for the amalgamated society, as submitted for approval, reads as follows:—EDITOR.]

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This organization shall be known as the "North American Bee-Keepers' Union," and shall hold meetings annually at such

time and place as may be designated by the Board of Directors, due notice being mailed to all members at least sixty days previously, and published in the bee-periodicals of Canada and the United States.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

Its object shall be to protect the interests of its members, to defend their rights, and to form a bond of union for mutual protection.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1.—The officers of this Union shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, whose duties shall be those usually performed by such officers. These officers shall be the Board of Directors.

SEC. 2.—The Secretary will be General Manager, and shall have charge of the executive work of the Union, under the advice of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 3.—The officers shall be elected by ballot, and hold their several offices for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 4.—Nominations of officers shall be sent to the General Manager before the first day of November in each year, who shall cause the same to be printed in the bee-periodicals—and shall be printed and mailed by December 1, with the necessary ballots to every member who paid dues for the previous year.

SEC. 5.—The Treasurer shall furnish a bond of \$2,000 for the faithful accounting of the funds of the Union, and shall pay out the funds only on vouchers signed by the President and Secretary.

SEC. 6.—The term of office shall be for the calendar year, and the polls shall close on the last day of December.

ARTICLE IV.—BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The officers shall constitute a Board of Directors, which shall determine what course shall be taken by this Union, upon any matter presented to it for action: and cause such extra assessments to be made upon the members as may become necessary provided that only one assessment shall be made in one fiscal year, without a majority vote of all the members (upon blanks furnished for that purpose), together with a statement showing good reasons for another assessment.

ARTICLE V.—MEMBERS.

Any person may become a member by paying to the General Manager an entrance fee of \$1, for which he shall receive a printed receipt, making him a member of the Union, and entitled to all its rights and benefits until the 31st day of December following. The annual fees of \$1 shall be

due on the first day of January in each year, and MUST be paid within three months in order to retain membership in this Union.

ARTICLE VI.—FUNDS.

The funds of this Union shall be used for any purposes in the interests of the pursuit of bee-culture, when such are approved by the Board of Directors; and to pay the legitimate expenses of the North American Bee-Keepers' Union.

ARTICLE VII.—SALARIES.

The salary of the General Manager shall be twenty (20) per cent. of the gross income for each fiscal year.

ARTICLE VIII.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended by a majority vote of all the members; provided that all proposed amendments shall be presented in writing, signed by three members, and sent to the General Manager before the first day of November, so that they may be incorporated into his annual report.

Subscriptions.

We have received many renewals during the past thirty days, still there are quite a number which should come in at once. To those who have remitted we tender our thanks. Many remittances are accompanied with kind letters, praising the improvements in the Canadian Bee Journal, these words are warmly appreciated. There is however, another class of correspondence not so pleasant to dwell upon. Here is a sample.—“I do not want your Journal. I told the postmaster I would not take it long ago, and I want you to understand I will not take it out of the office nor pay for it.”

Signed: JOE BRANT.

The fact of the matter is, Brant took the Journal 7 months after subscription expired, then refused it. Seven months subscription was due and of course the Journal cannot be sent seven months for nothing, and it comes at his expense whether he takes it out or not until he has sent the amount due.

In the United States four or five Bee Journals have discontinued publication within the last few months. The Poultry Journal formerly published by the Beeton company in connection with the Canadian Bee Journal, has stopped publication. Canadian Bee-keepers may well ask themselves where would the Canadian Bee Journal be to-day, or would it be at all if a strong company had not taken it in hand and pushed it with the energy they push everything they undertake. If subscribers feel that Canada owes to the present company the existence of the Canadian Bee Journal and that it would be a calamity to

the industry to be without such a Canadian Journal should they not make every effort in the future. As many have in the past, to contribute to its columns, to increase its circulation by introducing it to new homes, to remit, when at all possible, when the subscription falls due and if they must discontinue the Journal pay the amount due without the hundred and one excuses offered. It is strange how a man, when his subscription was expired “only got half the numbers,” when another whose Journal has not been sent one whit more regularly, receives it with the exception of an occasional copy lost in the post office for which we are not responsible, but which we cheerfully supply when asked. If all bee-keepers would only see this matter in its proper light the circulation would be doubled in a short time.

I think your Bee Journal is the best bee paper printed. I packed 31 swarms with oat hulls and forest leaves last fall and took all out in good shape. They did not gather any honey until lately. They are working well on buckwheat.

D. McFARLANE,
Tilsonburg, Ont.

Find enclosed one dollar for renewal of Bee Journal from July 1896 to July 1896. Your Journal has got to be a good practical paper, full of good things.

A. W. WAGAR.

Napanee, Ont.

From Far off Australia.

I must say that the Canadian Bee Journal is a vast improvement on what it was three years ago.

H. L. JONES.
Goodna, Queensland, Aus., July 16, 1895.

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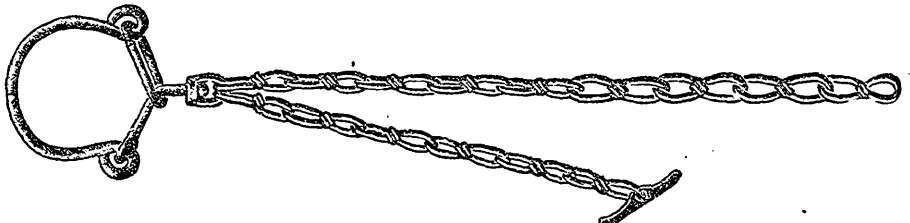
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